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D. M. FROST, L. A. LAUBER,
Editor and Manager. Asst. Editor and Man.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890

Call for Immigration Convention.

DODGE CITY, KANS., Feb. 18, 1890.
An immigration convention for South-
western Kansas is hereby called to meet
in Dodge City, at Kelly's opera house,
on Friday, February 28th, at 2 o'clock p.
m., for the formation of a Southwestern
Kansas Immigration Bureau. Each
county to have a representation of two
(2) delegates in said convention. Each
county is earnestly requested to see that
delegates are sent to said convention and
further request immediately on selection
of delegates to forward the names to the
secretary, L. A. Lauber, Dodge City,
Kansas.

R. W. EVANS, Mayor,
L. A. LAUBER, Ed. GLOBE,
W. F. PETILLON, Ed. Democrat,
Committee.

On last Saturday Governor Humphrey
appointed the three supreme court com-
missioners, and their names are Hon. B.
F. Simpson, Hon. J. C. Strang, of Lar-
ned, and Hon. George S. Green, of Man-
hattan. Major Simpson is recognized as
one of the strongest men on the supreme
bench of the state having served in that
capacity since the organization of the
supreme court. Judge Strang was for
many years judge of the Larned district
and is too well known to need any special
introduction. Judge Green is one of the
ablest lawyers of the state and well
fitted for this high office. The appoint-
ments will give general satisfaction.

The president has at last decided upon
the tenor of his proclamation in regard
to the ousting of the cattlemen from the
Cherokee Strip. The document is now
under course of construction and will or-
der that on or before the first day of Oc-
tober, 1890, every cattleman must be
removed from that country, together
with his effects and chatties. The de-
cision was reached by the president by
having had several consultations with
the various members and senators who
represent the interests of the people in
the southwestern country. While we
are not in exact sympathy with this man-
ner of procedure, yet we will submit
graciously to the wishes of the presi-
dent's proclamation.

Mr. H. A. HEATH of Kansas, agent of
the government bureau of animal indus-
try, gives it as his opinion that cattle will
be very much higher soon than they are
at the present time. He says that 2-
000,000 head of female cattle have been
shipped to the Kansas City and Chicago
markets in the past twenty months, and
that over 300,000 head were sent abroad.
This will of course very soon cause a
visible decrease in the cattle supply, and
the decrease can scarcely have any other
effect than to increase the prices. As
the supply from the Indian territory will
soon cease, there is every reason to believe
that Mr. Heath's reasoning is correct,
and that there will be a strong upward
tendency in the prices of cattle before
many months.—Kansas City Globe.

The Santa Fe's Galveston express was
wrecked about 8 o'clock Monday morn-
ing near Green, six miles south of Wich-
ita. Roadmaster Patrick Peters of New-
ton was killed, Engineer Gene Maud and
Fireman Jake Benfer each had a leg
broken. The express agent escaped with
a broken arm. The train was run-
ning at a high rate of speed, when just
as it emerged from a curve the engineer
noticed that the bridge over a deep rav-
ine had been burned out. All efforts to
stop the train were fruitless, and in an
instant the engine plunged into a deep
draw followed by four of the cars, which
plunged one upon the other. The engineer
and fireman jumped, but Roadmaster
Peters, who was on the engine with them,
was caught by some projection as he
sprang out, and the next instant was
crushed between the locomotive and ten-
der. The entire top of his head was cut
off as if with a cleaver. No fatalities are
reported among the passengers, but sev-
eral had limbs broken.

THE BEST OFFER YET.

A New Departure.

Beginning with the issue of January
22, 1890, THE TOPEKA WEEKLY
CAPITAL will be enlarged from 8 to 12
pages, and be otherwise strengthened in
every feature. It is a Kansas paper for
Kansas people all the time, and worthy
of patronage.

Having made special arrangements
with the publisher, we are enabled to
offer the GLOBE-REPUBLICAN and
THE TOPEKA WEEKLY CAPITAL,
both one year, for \$1.75. Every Kansas
man should have his local paper for home
news and a paper from the capital of the
state. Give this combination a trial. If

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Correspondence to the GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 17, 1890.

Knowing that my readers would like
to know the actual facts concerning an
important matter, I took the time to
make a personal call upon Henry J.
Franz, the victim of the unparalleled
outrage at Aberdeen, Mississippi. He is
a young man, intelligent, a working man,
by trade a tinner. His story is substan-
tially as told by Senator Ingalls, in his
recent great speech. There is a scar
across his nose, and another partly con-
cealed by his eyebrow. His entire body
was a mass of bruises, but they have
healed and show no marks at present. I
am able to state that I have seen and
conversed with this man, and can say
now, that the department of justice in-
tends to make inquiry into the matter
and see whether or not, under the con-
stitution, such outrages can be perpet-
rated upon an American citizen, with-
out redress being demanded and procured
by the general government. We have
not yet heard the last of the Franz case.
Senator Edmunds as well as Senator In-
galls seem determined to make this test
matter.

There came to this country thirty-sev-
en years ago," says James G. Blaine, "a
man who merely declared his intention
to become an American citizen, but did
not complete his citizenship. Later, he
was arrested in a city on the Mediter-
ranean coast and put in prison. The
appeal of the consul of the United States
was ignored when the man claimed pro-
tection as an American citizen. There
was a United States man-of-war in the
harbor, though. The captain sent word
to the authorities that unless the prisoner
was placed safely aboard his vessel by
sundown he would turn his guns upon
the town and open fire with shells and
other missiles. That argument proved
effective and Kostza was released. Great
Britain, in like manner protects her citi-
zens everywhere. I can see no reason
why American citizens are not entitled
to protection upon our own soil as well
as when they are temporarily in foreign
countries." Those are the words of Mr.
Blaine, uttered in a public speech at New
Haven, in 1876. I heard him deliver the
speech, and it was a strong one. The
quotation is made, because at present, as
secretary of state, he cannot afford to
give an opinion; and the people always
want to know the views of their strong
men, leading statesmen. Before the case
of Franz is settled the reader will be
listening to precedents and opinions from
every state and every district. It is about
decided that Franz shall bring suit, in
the United States supreme court for dam-
ages against the city of Aberdeen and
the state of Mississippi. This will result
in a decision, a decision which will here-
after enable outraged citizens to make
murder, rapine, plunder, scourging and
shooting so unprofitable that the uncivil-
ized tribes of white men in the south
will be brought within the pale of reason
and of law.

The senate committee on privileges
and elections will soon report on the
Montana contested cases. The report
will be in favor of seating the republi-
can senators. It is a well known fact
that the republicans have a majority of
one on joint ballot in the Montana legis-
lature. It is further a notorious fact that
the democratic members of the Montana
senate are even now running away from
their duties and staying outside of the
state in order to thwart the will of the
people, the people who elected them to
attend to their business for them. For
these and other cogent reasons the re-
publican senators will be given their
seats in the senate.

The senate select committee on irriga-
tion will most likely make a favorable
report upon the bill appropriating money
for the Powell system of irrigation. It
is almost incontrovertibly proven that
the adoption of the proposed system will
reclaim the desert lands of Arizona and
New Mexico. Water in sufficient quan-
tity falls over these areas, but it has been
permitted to flow away to the sea, bear-
ing with it mud of the soil of the hill
countries. It is the duty of civilized
man to remedy this evil, and it can be
done by the storage of water in great
reservoirs.

The ladies in official circles are follow-
ing the example of the families of the
president and his cabinet, in ceasing
their entertainments. It is too hard
to work against fate, and the ladies have
given it up. Society life in Washington
without the White House and cabinet
families amounts to but little. Circum-
stances have conspired to close the foun-
tain of entertainments, and all the
streams have run dry. The ladies are
having quite a little round of tea parties,
and they do say that since the public re-
ceptions have been curtailed the girls
have had more time to devote to their
private social matters, and the result is,
several proposals and at least a round
half-dozen of announced betrothals.
Truly, there is no small loss without
some great gains. How much better it is
to catch a husband for life than to flirt
with a handsome foreigner for a whole
season. The legations are closed for re-
pairs, and the American boys are doing
the lover act for the American girls,
quite as gracefully as any court or no-
account ambassador. ARMAT.

—Pay \$1.75 and get the GLOBE-RE-
PUBLICAN and Topeka Weekly Capital
sent to your address for one year.

Thoughts by the Way.

Written expressly for the GLOBE-REPUBLICAN
Benjamin's Wine and Spirit Circular, a
whisky paper, in a recent number, says:
"There is certainly a class of minor
crimes that are generally committed by
people under the influence of intoxicants,
such as assault, disorderly conduct, etc.,
but the vast majority of serious criminal-
ity, such as murder, arson, forgery, lar-
ceny, embezzlement etc., is committed
either by total abstainers, or by crim-
inals who, while they are actually in the
commission of crime, would be bright
and shining lights in any temperance so-
ciety." Now why did not the editor in
the above case deny in toto that drunken
people ever commit crimes, and assert
that all the crimes in the world are com-
mitted by sober people? He might as
well, for it would have been believed just
as quickly. Now let us see what the
facts are by the light of judicial authori-
ties. Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice
of England, many years ago said: "For
twenty years, by due observation I have
found that if the murders, manslaugh-
ters, the burglaries and robberies, the
riots and tumults, the adulteries, forni-
cations, rapes and other enormities that
have happened in that time were divided
into five parts, four of them have been
the issue and product of excessive drink-
ing."

Chief Baron Kelley, of the Queen's
Bench, England, said: "Two thirds of
the crimes which come before the courts
of law in this country—England—are
occasioned chiefly by intemperance." The
Inspector of English prisons says: "I am
within the truth when I state that in
four cases out of five where an offense
has been committed, intoxicating drink
has been one of the causes." Dr. Har-
ris states "that of seventeen cases of
murder separately examined by him
fourteen were instigated by intoxicating
drinks. Attorney-General Palmer, of
Pennsylvania, said a few years ago:
"Ninety-five per cent. of the crime com-
mitted in Lucerne county was due to
whisky." Chief Justice Noah Davis, of
New York, recently said: "The habits
of intemperance are the chief cause of
crime is the testimony of all judges of
large experience." Moreover, the same
Justice says: "The enormous expenses
brought upon the people by the trial and
punishment of crimes are therefore
mainly the legitimate consequences of
the sale and use of liquors." He con-
tinues: "Our common schools in the
whole country are estimated to cost
eighty millions of dollars annually; our
intemperance in its crimes, evils and
miseries, and for restraint, punishment
and relief, costs more than a thousand
millions." In the face of these facts,
why should a paper seek to mislead the
people? For no other reason than that
it is a whisky paper trying to bolster up
a bad cause.

THE SIMPLICITY OF CHRIST'S teaching
has been the marvel of the centuries.
No other teacher has expressed such pro-
found truths so simply yet so grandly.
"Scientific" men like to praise Herbert
Spencer for his philosophic learning.
Yet how pedantic appears his style of
expression when compared with the
Great Teacher. A single illustration will
make this plain. Spencer says: "Evolu-
tion is a change from an indefinite, inco-
herent homogeneity, to a definite, coher-
ent heterogeneity, through continuous
differentiations and integrations." Jesus
says: "What shall it profit a man if he
gain the whole world and lose his own
soul; or what shall a man give in ex-
change for his soul?" Each is speaking
of a great question. Certainly the lat-
ter is much the greater, and yet how
much simpler it is expressed. Jesus
treats of the questions of forgiveness,
hypocrisy, honesty, judgment, alms-giv-
ing, repentance, trust, faith, love, in that
plain, practical way which leaves no
doubt as to his meaning. Then again
he uses the most familiar objects about
him as illustrations of the great truths
he would teach. The "fowl of the air,"
is made to illustrate God's providential
and fatherly care over his people. "Tem-
poral wealth," is made to illustrate the
value of the soul. The "lost pearl," il-
lustrates the value in which the Kingdom
of Heaven is held, when once its wealth
is understood. And so through all his
teachings, simplicity everywhere abounds.

THE PROPHECY Ezekiel, in the fifth
chapter of his prophecy, foretells the de-
struction of Jerusalem. The prophecy
was written at least 600 years B. C., and
in it he describes the sufferings that
should come upon the people in the form
of famine, sword, pestilence, and at last
dispersion. In the year 70, A. D., under
Titus, the Roman general, Jerusalem was
besieged. The famine became so great
that the Jews, in their extremity, ate all
kinds of animals, and even their youth
and children. The siege lasted until
about a million of the Jews were killed,
the remnant "scattered to the four
winds," and to this day the Jewish peo-
ple have no more held their ancient city.

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City Examination Questions.

HISTORY.—J. A. BEADLE.

1. What discoveries were made by the following: "Ponce de Leon, Balboa, Columbus, Cabot, DeSoto?"
2. Tell when, where and by whom the first English and Spanish settlement was made.
3. Give two incidents in the early history of Virginia and Pennsylvania.
4. Give causes and results of the French and Indian war.
5. What was the Stamp Act? The Boston Tea Party? Writs of Assistance?
6. Briefly describe the principal battles of the revolutionary war.
7. Name five statesmen who aided in forming the constitution of the United States.
8. How did the United States acquire Florida, Louisiana, California and Alaska?
9. Name six great events in the history of the United States during the last twenty years.
10. (a) How would you conduct and endeavor to make interesting a recitation in the grade which you expect to teach? (b) Discuss the object and value of oral instruction in history.

GEOGRAPHY.—J. A. BEADLE.

1. What are the causes that modify the climate of a country?
2. Give causes of oceanic currents and describe the Gulf Stream.
3. Why is the Tropic of Cancer placed where it is?
4. Locate and describe three of the principal mountain chains of the world.
5. Tell what and where the following are: Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Berlin, Hatteras, Nile, Pekin.
6. Name a state noted for its production of gold; coal; cotton; corn; tobacco.
7. For what are the following places famous: New York, Rome, Egypt, London, Siberia?
8. Name the principal trade routes of the United States. Give imports of the United States.
9. Describe the soil and climate, and give principal productions of Kansas.
10. Give your method of teaching primary geography. State the value of the study, its object and your requirements of the pupil.

CONSTITUTION.—J. A. BEADLE.

1. What are the objects of government as stated in the preamble to the constitution?
2. Name the highest legislative, executive and judicial officers of the United States.
3. What are the qualifications of a senator and how elected?
4. Describe the shortest process by which a bill may become a law of the United States.
5. What power has congress over commerce and war?
6. How are territories represented in congress?
7. By what steps may an alien become a citizen?
8. What are the necessary qualifications of a voter in Kansas?
9. Name the different officers of the president's cabinet.
10. How many amendments to the constitution?

ORTHOGRAPHY.—J. A. BEADLE.

1. How can reading and spelling be properly combined?
2. Indicate by the correct diacritical marks the various sounds of the vowels a and i.
3. Give plans by which a pupil of ordinary intelligence can become a good speller.
4. Give one rule that you consider a valuable rule for correct spelling.
5. What is a diphthong? A derivative word? A polysyllable?
6. Spell correctly the following: Fal-acy, pol-icy, sepa-rate, conceal, compair, appellant, enrol-ling, consoling, constan-cy, court-ey.
7. What is the object of studying phys-iology and hygiene?
8. Describe and give functions of the skin.
9. What is the composition of bone? Of muscular tissue?
10. With diagram, describe the respira-tory apparatus.
11. Describe the spinal cord and nerves.
12. (a) In what fluid are ptyalin and pepsin? (b) What are their uses? (c) Which digestive fluids are alkaline?
13. What is the retina of the eye and where is it located?
14. Give some simple rules for the care of the health.
15. (a) What proportion of alcohol is found in the various drinks? (b) How would you discover its presence?
16. (a) Describe the effects of narcot-ics on the brain and stomach. (b) What portions of physiology would you teach to young pupils and how would you teach it?

ARITHMETIC.—E. D. WEBB.

1. Define number, notation, numera-tion, addition, subtraction, multiplica-tion, division, fraction—common and decimal.
2. Write, using the Roman notation, 40, 60, 5,000, and 1,875.
3. Give a good method of teaching pup-ils of the Second grade how to multi-ply and how to divide. Does your meth-od deal chiefly with the concrete or the abstract? With which should it deal? Why?
4. What are the prime factors of a number? How find the G. C. D. by factoring? How find the L. C. M. by factoring? Illustrate by taking any two numbers, then resolving each into its prime factors; find first the G. C. D. then the L. C. M.
5. Define cancellation. Explain the

principle upon which it is based and

6. Express in figures seventy-three thousandths; also, four hundred five millionths. Reduce each to a common fraction. Divide the former by the latter and reduce the result to a decimal.
7. If 111-2 tons of coal cost \$10.125 how many tons will \$48.60 purchase?
8. How much pure gold in a 14k ring weighing 6 pwt?
9. Find the simple, annual, and the compound interest on \$500 for 4 years six months at 10 per cent.
10. What is the length of the inner edge of a cubical cistern that contains 2,078 gallons of water.

GRAMMAR.—E. D. WEBB.

1. Carefully prepare an outline of lan-guage work that should be done by a pu-pil before beginning the study of tech-nical grammar.
2. How has the pupil acquired the fund of language that he already possesses?
3. Would you endeavor to continue the same process by which he has acquired this fund of language or would you re-verse the process? Illustrate.
4. Write in simple prose that a child can understand a description of a home scene found in the following lines from Whit-tier: "The house dog on his paws out-spread Laid to the fire his drowsy head. The cat's dark silhouette on the wall A couchant tiger seemed to fall; And for the winters fire-side meet, Between the andiron's straddling feet, The mug of cider shimmered slow. The apples sputtered in a row; And close at hand the basket stood, With nuts from brown October's wood." Show how the above might be made the subject of language work to be done by the pupil.
5. Should the learner in the study of language proceed from process to prin-ciple and from principle to rule, or from rule to principle and from principle to process? Why?
6. Illustrate each part of speech by its use in a sentence.
7. Write the plural of the following—giving rules or reasons: Book, church, berry, leaf, cargo, cameo, penny, son-in-law, handful, 9, radius, stratum.
8. Write the possessive case form of the following: Man, James, Lady, Ladies, Son-in-law, I, He, She, It, They.
9. Parse each word of the following: "Knowledge dwells in heads; replete with thoughts of other men; Wisdom in minds attentive to their own."
10. Analyze the following sentence: "Few and precious are the words which the lips of wisdom utter."

COMPOSITION AND THEORY.—E. D. WEBB.

1. Write a composition upon the fol-low-ing subject: "The Essentials of a Good School." Let it embrace the following topics:
2. DISCIPLINE.
 - a. Its Purpose.
 - b. Its Necessity.
 - c. Educational Value.
 - d. How Secured.
3. INTEREST OF THE PART OF THE PUPIL.
 - a. Its Necessity.
 - b. How Secured.
 - c. Attention. What it is and how secured.
4. THOUGHT AND ITS EXPRESSION.
 - a. The use of words with which to think.
 - b. The power of expression; How cultivated?
 - c. Perception; how cultivated.
 - d. Memory; how cultivated.
 - e. Imagination.
5. TRAINING IN MORALS AND MANNERS.
 - a. What can be done by the teacher.
 - b. What should be done by the par-ents.
 - c. How a disorderly school leads to immorality and ill-manners.
 - d. The teacher in the play-ground.
 - e. How should she be there?
 - f. How often? When? Why?

READING.—E. D. WEBB.

1. Give the different methods of teach-ing beginners to read and the relative merits of each.
2. What do you consider the essential elements of good reading?
3. Distinguish between reading and elocution.
4. Give such directions for conducting a recitation in reading as you deem es-sential, relating to position, articulation, breathing, etc.
5. What powers or faculties of the child's mind would you seek to improve by teaching reading?
6. PENMANSHIP.—E. D. WEBB.
 1. Define good penmanship.
 2. What system do you teach?
 3. Give the general principles used in penmanship, naming each.
 4. State what you regard as the proper position when writing, also, the proper manner of holding the pen.
 5. Write a short paragraph to be graded upon, stating how you think penman-ship should be taught in school.
7. DRAWING.—E. D. WEBB.
 1. Draw a cylinder.
 2. Draw a cube.
 3. Draw a pyramid upon the cube.
 4. Draw a cluster of fruit upon a branch.
 5. Draw the hat on the stand before you.

THE FLAG.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. In several of the departments action has been taken looking to the placing of the flag in our public schools, that the thousands of children, while fitting themselves for the coming years of American citizenship, can cast their eyes on "Old Glory," and see in its red stripes the blood of the men who, on hundreds of battle-fields, gave their young lives to perpetuate the institutions which they to-day enjoy, and in the white the purity of the patriotism that prompted them to rally round this beautiful emblem, and die beneath its folds.
2. It seems to me that some action in this direction should be taken by the posts throughout the Department, to the end that these children may be imbued with a reverence for the flag and all it repre-sents.—Capt. Henry Booth, Department Commander, G. A. R.

Railroad Charter.

The following charter was filed in the office of the secretary of state:

The Colorado, Kansas and Gulf rail-road company. The charter of this corporation sets forth the intention of the company to construct a line of standard gauge road, commencing at or near Denver, Col., and terminating at some point on the gulf coast of Texas, running through the counties of Arapahoe, Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa in Colorado, and Sherman, Wallace, Logan, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Finney, Garfield, Hodgeman, Gray, Ford, Clark, Kiowa, Comanche and Barber in Kansas, passing through the town of Coldwater, through the Indian territory and through the counties of Clay, Montague, Cook, Graeson, Wiles, Denton, Collins, Parker, Tarrant, Dallas, John-son, Ellis, Bosque, Hill, Navarro, Mc-Lennon, Lime Stone, Free Stone, Falls, Robertson, Leon, Milton, Brazos, Mad-ison, Burleson, Washington, Grimes, Walker, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Harris, Ft. Bend, Liberty, Chambers, Brazoria and Galveston in Texas. The estimated length of the road is 1,000 miles. Its principal office of the com-pany is at Coldwater, Comanche county. Directors: Boardman F. Smith, Wm. D. Weller, Parker Wright, S. M. Jackson, Vernon J. Miller, Thomas Morrison, Benjamin Howarth, A. Darroch, H. H. Rich, and N. E. Sison, all of whom re-side at Coldwater. The capital stock of the corporation is placed at \$20,000,000.

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